

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The present Amendment is responsive to the non-final Office Action mailed October 15, 2007 in the above-identified application.

Claims 1-11, 14-26 and 29-35 are the claims currently presented for examination.

Claim 14 is amended to clarify features recited thereby. This amendment to claim 14 is fully supported by Applicant's disclosure. See, for example, Specification, page 21, line 2 - page 22, line 27; Figure 22.

Applicant thanks the Examiner for acknowledging the claim for foreign priority and receipt of the priority document.

Information Disclosure Statement

Applicant thanks the Examiner for acknowledging the review and consideration of the references cited in the Information Disclosure Statements filed on March 24, 2004 and April 12, 2007.

However, Applicant notes that the Examiner has refused to consider China Patent Document No. 1278073A dated December 2000 cited in the Information Disclosure Statement filed on April 12, 2007. Applicant notes that the Chinese Patent document was cited in the foreign Office Action cited in the same IDS, for which an English-language translation was filed. Also, China Patent Document No. 1278073A corresponds to JP 2001/027751, for which an English-language Abstract was filed as part of the Information Disclosure Statement. Accordingly, the requirement for a statement of the relevance of China Patent Document No. 1278073A is satisfied. Therefore, the Examiner is now respectfully requested to acknowledge the review and consideration of CN 1278073A.

Rejection of Claims 14-16 under 35 U.S.C. §102

Claims 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Kwon, U.S. Patent No. 6,486,930. Reconsideration of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 14 requires first and second type pixels located at intersections between the data lines and the gate lines, every one or more of said first type pixels and every one or more of such

second type pixels being staggered at the intersections both along the data lines and along the gate lines.

Without intending to limit the scope of the claims, an advantage or effect according to an aspect of Applicant's invention as claimed in claim 14 is that the size and power consumption of the data line driver can be reduced while simultaneously the residual image phenomenon can be reduced or mitigated. As shown, for example, in Figure 22, at time t1, video data 1+ is written into the pixel A, and simultaneously, black data B- is written into the pixel BB. To support this, the number of data amplifiers 2611, 2612 ... that are required is small. Next, at time t1', black data B+ is written into the pixel BA of the same column as the pixel A without rewriting the video data at the pixel A, and simultaneously, video data 2- is written into the pixel B of the same column as the pixel BB without rewriting the black data at the pixel BB. In this case also the number of required data amplifiers 2611, 2612 ... is small.

Thus, video data can be written into the pixels A and B, and simultaneously, black data can be written into the pixels BA and BB. That is, while video data is written into one row, black data is written into another row. Thus, the data line driver size and power consumption can be reduced, while at the same time, the residual image phenomenon can be suppressed or mitigated.

Kwon discloses a liquid crystal display and circuit for driving the LCD that uses two kinds of pixels and a gate signal having a function of selecting the pixels. Thus, Kwon may disclose reducing the data line driver in size. Kwon discloses a pair of first and second pixels that are always commonly coupled at each intersection of line and gate drivers.

Kwon does not disclose or suggest that the first pixels and the second pixels are staggered both along the data lines and along the gate lines, as required by claim 14. As discussed, Kwon discloses that the pair of first and second pixels are always commonly coupled at each intersection. Thus, Kwon discloses that the first and second pixels are staggered only along the row direction. Accordingly, Kwon does not disclose or suggest the recitations of claim 14.

Moreover, Kwon's disclosure does not provide the advantage or effect of reducing the residual image phenomenon and Kwon does not provide a system for doing so. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Applicant's invention as claimed in claim 14 would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art based on Kwon.

Claims 15 and 16 depend from claim 14 and are therefore patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least the same reasons.

In view of the foregoing discussion, withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of the claims of the application are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Max Moskowitz
Registration No.: 30,576
OSTROLENK, FABER, GERB & SOFFEN, LLP
1180 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10036-8403
Telephone: (212) 382-0700

MM:KXS:GB/jl